

BELIEVES BRYCE CAN SATISFY U. S.

British Paper Urges Ambassador Be Sent to End Blockade Issue.

LUSITANIA RESULT TO ADD TO FRICTION

Warns Americans Have Not Forgotten 1812 and Violation of Sea Rights.

London, Feb. 8.—"The Manchester Guardian" in an editorial, suggests that the Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador to the United States, or Mr. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, be sent to the United States on full powers to adjust the blockade controversy with the government.

The "Guardian" says that the blockade question is being pressed through the United States no less persistently than the Lusitania question, and that the dispute regarding the latter has settled, exclusive attention will be given to the blockade. The British people are puzzled, it says, that purely technical subjects should create as much excitement as the question of human life, and says: "British opinion has been overlooked the fact that German diplomacy possessed two great advantages over ours.

"The first is that the critical and even hostile attitude of the American navy toward British sea power, as well as the theories on which it is based, is almost as old as the American nation itself. Our last war with the United States arose out of what was regarded by America as an abuse of our power by the United States has not, and both then and now the United States natural regard to neutral rights. It is impossible to exaggerate the influence of this historic fact on American policy. It will be remembered that, at the conference of Paris fifty years ago which abolished privateering, the United States refused to agree, on the ground that, although the abolition of privateering was a step toward the cause of humanity in war, it favored the great naval powers of the world at the expense of the small, and that something of this kind of feeling still influences American attitude toward Germany's use of the submarine as an instrument of war."

"We take a very grave view of the difficulties which the whole of this century may lead us," says "The Guardian." It advocates the sending of Viscount Bryce as a special envoy to America and, failing him, of Mr. Balfour.

ACTORS TO BRAVE SHELLS

French Troupe Will Produce Play at Front Within Guns' Sound.

Paris, Feb. 8.—A company from the French National Theatre left for the front today, to give a series of productions just back of the lines for the entertainment of men from the trenches. The programme is largely comic, including an amusing one-act play, "The Brigand," by Abraham Dreyfus. Mme. Bartet will recite poems and Mme. Marguerite Carré, of the Opéra Comique, will sing the "Marseillaise" and solos from "Nanon." The Ministry of War has provided transport for a limited amount of scenery.

It is probable that the company will be in each case close enough to the front to be within sound of shells, but out of the reach of projectiles.

DOMINION POLICE GET TIP OF A PLOT

Told of "Thermic Fuse Material" in Parliament Fire.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 8.—The Dominion police received today an anonymous letter, written under a Detroit date, but with a Cleveland postmark, February 6, stating that the destruction of the Parliament building was the result of a plot.

The letter stated that if the authorities could locate certain persons having in their possession a thermic fuse material, almost invisible, but capable of sustaining a half-pound weight and fusing at a temperature of 80 degrees, they probably would discover the origin of the fire.

Judge MacLachlan and R. A. Pringle, commissioners appointed to investigate the fire, held a preliminary sitting today and decided to open the inquiry in the City Council chamber on Thursday. The order in council given to the commissioners was clearly to investigate the fire to be of the most rigid character.

The commissioners also will inquire into charges of looting after the fire. Several members of Parliament reported that they dined in portions of the building that escaped destruction and had been rifled.

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SWEDES ASK REPRISAL AGAINST GERMANY

Demand Retaliation for Ban on Dyes.

Stockholm, Feb. 8.—There is a great outcry and a demand for reprisals here on account of the German government having ordered the cancellation of all contracts with Swedish customers for aniline dyes unless the customers are willing to pay four times more than the contract price for the dyes and at the normal value of the market.

FRENCH AVIATION HEAD OUT

Rene Bernard, Attacked as Incapable, Resigns Office.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Rene Bernard, Under Secretary of State for Aviation and Aeronautics, has resigned. There has been hostility toward M. Bernard for some time for his conduct of his office. The campaign against him was conducted by certain newspapers, which charged that he was incapable. The government was to have been interpellated in the Chamber of Deputies on January 10 on the so-called "aviation crisis," but Premier Briand urged its postponement, which was agreed to, on the ground that the matter was trivial and that M. Bernard might be able to show that the apprehensions of the would-be interpellators were groundless.

FRENCH FIRE ROUTS GERMAN INFANTRY

Allies' Batteries Rake Marching Teutons Near the Aisne and the Avere.

London, Feb. 8.—South of the Avere the French dispersed an infantry column near Lassigny, according to the War Office announcement this evening. North of the Aisne fire of French batteries caused heavy damage to the German works and north of Berry-au-Bac swept German troops in transit. At Les Courtes Chaussees the French fired three camouflaged, shattering German works and exploded a mine at La Fille Mortie.

In the Vosges, French artillery bombarded enemy cantonments at Storrvihr, northwest of Munster, and Hirtzbach, south of Altkirch. In the afternoon, a long range German gun dropped three shells on Belfort and its environs. Germany army headquarters announced today a lively artillery activity to the south of the River Somme. During the night of February 6-7, a small German trench section was lost. A French attack delivered yesterday afternoon, for which the Allies had been prepared by strong artillery fire, was repulsed. During the evening a counter-attack again put the Germans in full possession of their position. A German aeroplane squadron attacked the French camp at Poperinghe and the English camp between Poperinghe and Dixmude. After frequent fights with Allied aeroplanes, which were unable to defend the camps, the German squadron returned without loss.

Berlin, Feb. 8. (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Sarcasmic reviews of the Franco-British offensive movements on the western front are being published in the German newspapers. "These offensive movements were ushered in by formal announcements of coming victory," the Overseas News Agency says. "According to Anglo-French newspapers, the great offensive movement started in November, 1914. In the spring of 1915 Italian newspapers announced the arrival of 700,000 Hindus and 200,000 Japanese, while British newspapers declared that Germany virtually had asked for peace."

RUSSIAN SHIPS SHELL ANATOLIAN POSITIONS

Coast Batteries Under Attack Defended by Submarine.

London, Feb. 8.—The Russian War Office statement issued to-night says: "On the Black Sea our ships successfully bombarded the Turkish positions in the coast region. On the Anatolian coast our torpedo boats had a duel with a Turkish coast battery and were also attacked by a Turkish submarine. A squadron of our hydro-aeroplanes attacked with bombs a big steamer anchored at Simgulalik. On the Caucasus front engagements continue to our advantage."

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

Sailor Drowns as Argo, Formerly Moorhen, Goes Down.

London, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Argo has been sunk. One member of the crew was lost.

The Argo, formerly the Moorhen, was of 1,720 tons and was owned by the Bristol Steam Navigation Company.

forced upon us by England's reckless starting-out warfare."

BERLIN RELIEVED AT SETTLEMENT

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some of the statements of the President. It answers President Wilson's assertion that the United States has shown true neutrality by declaring that "President Wilson's conception of neutrality has been too formal and literal."

The paper admits the President's right to sympathize with Great Britain, but asserts that that feeling "prevented him from doing justice to Germany's position in a grave struggle for national existence, has caused him to form a false judgment regarding Germany's struggle and her means of conducting it, and owing to these false conclusions he has spoken to the two belligerents in a tone which undoubtedly was not impartial."

Believes President Sincere.

Referring to the President's words that America had introduced no new interpretations into international law, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" does not doubt that the President has this conviction, but adds:

"Precisely the fact that he has it is a regrettable discovery, for we have often found his neutrality one-sidedly friendly toward England, little friendly toward us and our allies. When he praises himself as the guardian of law, it may be true, according to the mere letter, that he called upon both belligerents to observe the recognized principles of international law, but that he did this with equal decision he would himself hardly assert."

"At the beginning of the war he had an opportunity to erect a standard of international law, firm and indubitable. That was when the neutrals, upon Sweden's initiative, appealed to America through the common action to assert the rights of neutrals in war at sea. If President Wilson had followed this proposal, international law would have fared better than by 'burning the flame' he has been keeping upon us after."

RUSSIA RESUMES DRIVE IN GALICIA

Austrian Advanced Infantry at Tarnopol Fiercely Attacked.

VANTAGE POINTS TAKEN AND LOST

Germans Again Make "Diversions" by Transferring Troops from Bukovina to Dvinsk.

London, Feb. 8.—The Russians are again on the aggressive in Galicia, according to today's statement by Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters, transmitted here. In one attack on the Russian position northwest of Tarnopol the Russians temporarily succeeded in entering the point attacked.

The statement, as issued in Vienna, is as follows:

"Favored by clearer weather, there was vigorous artillery activity along the entire northeast front yesterday. Northwest of Tarnopol the Russians last night repeatedly attacked one of our advanced infantry vantage points, which they temporarily succeeded in penetrating, but from which they were ejected after a short time."

Noting the recent transfer of large bodies of German troops to the westward and the comparative quiescence of the Austro-German forces on virtually the whole of the east front, Russian observers believe that the enemy will be content for the present with the existing situation in Bukovina and the northern sector, and is again preparing a great display of strength on the western front.

Pursuing the same tactics which they have employed since the beginning of the war on the Bukovina front, the Germans again are rapidly transferring troops from Bukovina to the region of Dvinsk, with the result recorded in the official communications.

No importance is attached by Russian military officers to this latest German diversion, because it is believed that the Germans would be unable to develop a successful campaign against Dvinsk without the cooperation of the Baltic fleet.

Russia's Munition Crisis

Now a Thing of the Past

Paris, Feb. 8.—"Russia's munition crisis is now a thing of the past," said General Polivanov, Russian Minister of War, in an interview with Ludovic Naudeau, the special correspondent of "Le Journal" in Russia. "It is an unpleasant memory, but, fortunately, only a memory."

"With regard to the troops," the minister said, "their spirit is excellent, thanks to the system of mobilization by masses which was put into force a few months ago and to the doubling of the number of supply depots. At the present time we have a permanent reserve of young recruits large enough to enable us to keep all the units up to their full strength without having to send half-trained men to the front."

This is a great importance, for it has been the great morale of the soldier is apt to deteriorate when he sees his company, which originally had 500 or 600 men, reduced to a few dozen."

GERMANS HOLD APPAM CAN STAY IN PORT

Bernstorff Presents Formal Communication to Lansing.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Germany contends that the British liner Appam, brought to Hampton Roads by a German prize crew, is entitled under the terms of existing treaties to remain in the harbor, and in support of her position Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, today presented to Secretary Lansing a formal communication on behalf of the Berlin Foreign Office.

The United States practically has decided that the treaty guarantees the ship to the Germans as a prize, as against the British contention that the Hague convention guarantees her return to her British owners, but it has not been decided how long she shall be permitted to remain in American waters.

To accept the German contention would mean that the Appam would be permitted to remain where she is until the end of the war. To compel her departure would mean certain capture by the Allied cruisers outside the Virginia Capes. There was no indication today as to how soon a decision might be announced.

WAR GIVES FRENCH HEALTH

Army Lost a Man Per Thousand Less from Disease Last Year Than in 1911.

Paris, Feb. 8.—Life in the trenches is healthier for French soldiers during the present war than in barracks during peace time, according to official figures.

Measles, scarlatina, mumps, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis were more frequent in the army during 1911 than 1915. These diseases, together with typhoid and dysentery, averaged 7.11 per thousand men in 1911, as compared with 6.02 per thousand men last year.

Typhoid and dysentery last year were somewhat more prevalent, being, respectively, 4.4 and 1.8 per thousand men, as compared with 1.88 and 1.1, respectively, in 1911.

The army mortality from typhoid last year was only 2.55, as compared with 12 for each one hundred cases in 1911, owing to improved methods of treatment.

Peck Acquitted of N. H. Charge.

Walter Peck, charged with subornation of perjury in connection with the Haven Railroad, was acquitted by a jury before Judge Gibbs in the Bronx County Court last night. Peck was a chief clerk for Thomas O'Neill, a lawyer, and had charge of the preparation of evidence in the case of James Fletcher, a lineman for the New Haven, who was killed by an electric shock.

KAISER'S ZEPPELINS NOW NUMBER 80.

Berne, Switzerland, Feb. 8.—Eighty Zeppelins are now in the German service, according to reports from Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. One of the latest type that is having a trial trip this week is the LZ-95, which is believed to be the ninety-fifth in the series since the beginning of the war, fifteen having been lost.

The newest model is longer than previous ones and is of fishlike shape and tinted gray. The gondolas are of plated steel. Each has six machine guns in its quick-fire battery and apparatus for throwing bombs and a new aerial torpedo, which is about to be put in use.

2 MORE ZEPPELINS LOST, IS REPORT

Say One Rammed Tree and Airman Bagged Another—Think Dutch Battery Winged L-19.

Amsterdam, Feb. 8.—The "Echo Belge" publishes a report that two Zeppelins have been lost near Aph, in Hainaut.

The first airship collided with a tree top while returning from a raid on Paris on January 30. The second was brought down by a French airman within a few miles of the same place.

The Hague, Feb. 8.—Whether the German Zeppelin L-19, believed to have been lost in the North Sea, was brought down by the Dutch battery on the island of Ameland is uncertain, according to official reports.

The Zeppelin, the reports state, was first sighted near Potten, on the North Holland coast. It was coming from the sea and entered the three-mile limit. Continuing within the three-mile limit and flying low, it followed the coast line of the islands Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling and Ameland. It was accordingly fired on repeatedly by coast batteries and warships. The battery on the island of Ameland apparently hit the Zeppelin. The effect is uncertain, owing to the fog, but the Zeppelin immediately afterward vanished seaward.

The Dutch newspapers express satisfaction at the effective maintenance of Dutch neutrality, because last autumn the Zeppelins were used by Germany against Zeppelin movements over Dutch territory, and although Germany expressed regret and promised discontinuance, frequent reports were regarded as intentional—have occurred.

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U. S. NAVY TO AID JEWISH RELIEF

Collier to Carry Supplies to War Sufferers in Holy Land.

SERBIA CALLING FOR PROVISIONS

Save Remnants of Nation from Starvation, Is New Appeal to Americans.

The United States Navy probably will aid the Jewish Relief Committee in distributing the relief supplies bought with the receipts of Wilson Day, it was said in Washington last night. Officials of the Navy Department said that permission had been given for the collier Sterling, sailing from Norfolk next week with supplies for American war vessels in the Mediterranean, to add to her cargo gifts for war sufferers in the Holy Land.

It is now planned that these gifts shall consist of medicines and 60,000 pounds of Matzoth. Since the hold of the Sterling is not overcrowded, it is expected that room can be found for the relief cargo. In that case, Secretary Daniels has already agreed that the collier shall transport it.

Serbia also is calling for provisions. Threatened with destruction from the plague of malignant typhus, and saved by the efforts of American nurses and doctors, she has now found herself too greatly weakened to resist her triple enemy. If America will rescue her once more, the nation will resume her campaign against the invaders, according to an appeal by the friends of Serbia in Italy, brought to New York by Mr. and Mrs. Gorman Phillips Stevens, of Rome. They join the Serbian Relief Committee in this city in their efforts.

The remnants of the nation, the appeal says, are dying of hunger and cold in the mountains. "A British mission is doing what it can to bring help to these—the victims of German ambition and Bulgarian revenge. But Americans, fortunately exempt from the immense calls upon the resources of even the richest belligerent nations, have it in their power to save thousands of lives by prompt financial assistance, and will thus acquire not only the gratitude of a warm-hearted people, but the merit of having saved the remnant of what was once—and again will one day be—the Serbian nation."

For the Italian Red Cross and the families of reservists who have been called to the colors, a week of benefit performances has been arranged by the Italian Relief Committee, of which the Italian Ambassador is honorary president. It will begin next Monday at the Grand Opera House, when the Italian transformist, Aldo, a popular idol in Italy, who is touring the world in the interest of the "Croce Rossa Italiana," will appear.

The second of the series of matinees for the British-American Relief Fund was given yesterday at the Century Theatre. Janet Beecher, Marie Dressler, Marie Tempest, Hugh Dillman, Malvina Longellow, Pedro de Cordoba, Mary Wolston, Cooper Weldon, Doyle

AMERICANS FLEE MEXICAN PLAGUES

14,000 Natives Typhus Victims in Capital—Smallpox Sweeping Coast.

LACK OF SANITATION TIGHTENS PESTS' GRIP

Peons, Unquarantined, Spread Diseases Broadcast—Widow of Fever's Prey Returns.

Terrors of pestilence and famine are replacing the dangers of civil strife in Mexico, according to Americans returning yesterday from the land of revolutions on the Ward liner Esperanza. Mexico City alone contained 14,000 typhus cases at the end of January, they said, and was claiming 200 victims a week. A rigid censorship by the Carranza government has prevented stories of the frightful conditions from reaching the United States.

U-BOAT ATTACKS TWO ALLIED WARSHIPS

King Ferdinand and Aids Pay Visit to Kaiser.

London, Feb. 8.—An Austrian submarine attacked two Allied vessels off Durango on Sunday, but its torpedoes went wide of the mark, according to an official announcement issued in Paris today. Four Austrian torpedo boats were also forced to take refuge at Cattaro by an English cruiser.

A Reuter dispatch from Sofia states that King Ferdinand, Premier Radko Dimitroff and General Joffe, commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian forces, left on Monday night for German headquarters to visit Emperor William, and afterward Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

General Joffe will then return to Bulgaria. King Ferdinand plans to extend his trip to Coburg. During his absence the Bulgarian Minister will exercise the powers of a regency.

BURNING LINER SEEKS PORT

Texas Cotton Freighter, with \$470,000 Cargo Afire, Makes for Kirkwall.

London, Feb. 8.—With her cargo of cotton on fire, the Swedish steamship Texas is making for the port of Kirkwall, Scotland.

New Orleans, Feb. 8.—The steamer Texas is owned by the Swedish-American-Mexican Line, of Gothenburg, according to local agents.

The vessel cleared from this port for Christiania and Gothenburg on January 19 with a miscellaneous cargo valued at \$470,000, including four thousand bales of cotton, worth \$255,000.

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plague in Mexico City. His widow returned on the Esperanza. She hurried away to the Waldorf-Astoria, but friends told how she had nursed her husband during his illness. She spent days and nights at his bedside and collapsed when he succumbed to the fever. Nearly all of the returning Americans said that fear of the unchecked typhus and smallpox epidemics had driven them from the country.

"The situation is almost hopeless," one of the refugees said. "There is no such thing as sanitation in Mexico City, except in the foreign quarter. The new Health Board seems powerless and most of the relief and rescue work is in the hands of foreigners."

Peons Spread Plagues. "Dr. John D. Davis, the only American on the visiting staff of the Mexico City Hospital, is doing a wonderful work for the suffering city. His campaign is hindered, however, by lack of cooperation by the native authorities. There is no strict quarantine and peons are allowed to travel freely, spreading the fever as they go."

"In Tampico, which is full of peons and lower grade foreign workmen, smallpox is on the increase. Things are not so bad in Vera Cruz, thanks to the new sanitary measures introduced by engineers from this country after the American occupation. Smallpox cases are rushed to an isolated pest house as soon as reported, and health officers fumigate all infected houses."

Railroad travel in Mexico is still fraught with many difficulties, according to several engineers who lately took a trip through the interior. Armored cars were attached to each end of the train, they said, and occasional shots from snipers added zest to the trip.

Most of the Americans predicted that Carranza would not be able to hold the country in check, and believed that the power would eventually fall to General Obregon.

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